A CANDIDATE FAVORING NEW-YORK CITY REFORM MEASURES SHOULD BE CHOSEN.

SUBSERVIENCY TO T. C. PLATT NOT A RECON MENDATION-IMPORTANCE OF HAVING AN HONEST SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR SAX-

TON IN THE XXVITH DISTRICT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Nov. 18 .- The Republicans of the interior of the State are watching with considerable interest the struggle which is now going on | in New-York and its vicinity between the rival candidates for Speaker of the Assembly. Whether George R. Malby, Hamilton Fish, Danforth E. Ainsworth, Albert A. Wray, James M. E. O'Grady or Alfred R. Conkling shall be Speaker is a matter of concern with them, in so far as the choice of any one of these may affect legislation, but beyond that point they are not much Interested. All the candidates have done the Re- | County. publican party service, and therefore there is Assembly from 1876 to 1879, in 1889 and 1891, and an amiable desire to gratify their ambitions to again in 1893 and 1894. He has held almost every conspicuous position in the Assembly, except hold the third greatest position in the State Government; but this desire does not extend to the lengths of granting them the office with the knowledge that they will betray the Republican party's present mission to overthrow the corrupt government of New-York City and to reform the costly and incompetent Democratic State Government.

Intimately related to the Speakership of the Assembly is the office of President pro tem. of the Senate. Senator Saxton has most honorably held this office for the last year. To his care in the use of the power of appointment the people owe the excellent material of the Lexow Investigating Committee, whose members have so unffinchingly and untiringly conducted their investigation of the robber departments of New-York Chy's government. But Mr. Saxton has now resigned his post of Senator; and thus also resigns his position of President pro tempore of the Senate. Some other Republican must be elected in his place as Senator, and some other Republican as President pro tempore. And by virtue of his selection as President protempore the Republican thus chosen will be the Republican leader in the Senate.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CHOICE.

It is to be hoped that the Republican Senator who assumes that position will as determinedly sustain the Lexow Committee as Senator Saxton has done, and will favor as earnestly as he would have done the policy of giving Mayorelect Strong unrestricted power to improve the government of New-York It will be a public misfortune if this is not the case. It will also be a calamity if Mr. Saxton is succeeded as a Senator from the XXVIth District by a man of less lofty political ideals than himself. And it may be frankly said that some of the Republicans who are seeking the nomination in Senator Saxton's district at the present time would disgrace the Republican party if nominated and elected. If one of them does not, if elected, sell out the Republican party when the Mayor's Removal bill comes into the Senate people here will be greatly surprised.

Senator Saxton's election as Lieutenant-Governor, while a great piece of good fortune to the Republican party looked at in one way, is a misfortune in another, since it exposes the Republican party to the chance of the substitution for him in the Senate of some "Black Horse cavalryman," some creature of the lobby, who will take a part of Tammany's millions to kill the Removal bill. This matter is spoken of here because the Republican majority in the Senate is comparatively small, and the loss of even one of its votes is a serious matter. The Republican party last winter was represented in the Senate by nineteen Senators, namely: Senators Childs, Reynolds, Owens, Wolfert, Robertson, Lexow, Donaldson, Kilburn, Mullin, Coggeshall Stapleton, O'Connor, Saxton, Smelzer, Parsons, Pound, Lamy, Persons, and Higgins. It takes 17 votes to pass a bill. The Republican party thus has a leeway of only two votes. In the present year it was only by tremendous party pressure that the Republican leaders in the Senate contrived to pass their reformatory bills. The bill restoring home rule to Buffalo was passed solely because Senator Parker, a Democrat, voted for it and the Republican conspirators against the bill, whose course was inspired by Lieuten ant-Governor Sheehan, saw that the measure would pass without their votes. It ought to be said in passing that nine-tenths of the Republi-Senators were loyal to their party and vere eager to redeem its pledges of home rule to Buffalo, and that it was only a small fraction of their number that were willing to act with Sheehan and to betray their party.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION.

It must appear to the members of the Committee of Seventy from this statement that their point of peril with the Removal bill, putting in Mayor-elect Strong's hands the power to dis miss the Tammany head of every city department, is much more in the State Senate than in the Assembly. The Senate, with its small membership and scant Republican majority, will be the weak place in the Republican line which will the weak place in the Republican line which will be assailed by the wealthy and skilful lobbyists of Tammany Hali. The Assembly, with its big Republican majority of eighty-four votes, or with forty-one votes beyond the sixty-five votes necessary to pass a bill, will be a comparatively easy place in which to pass the Removal bill. The Committee of Seventy, therefore, could not do better for the city of New-York than to interest itself somewhat in the approaching election in the XXVIth Senate District. The voters of that district surely could not resent a strongly worded petition to them that they would send to Albany as honest and as able a man as Charles Worded petition to them that they would send to Albany as honest and as able a man as Charles T. Saxton. There are hundreds of honorable men in that district. They can be found in Cayuga County, in Wayne County, in Ontario County, in Tompkins County and in Yates County. It County in wayne county and in Yates County. It would be an intolerable disgrace for the 23,389 Republicans of that district to be represented at Albany the coming year by one who would be busy taking Tammany Hall's money or anybody

else's money.

But while paying this close attention to the Senate, the patriotic Republicans of New-York need not neglect the Assembly. Speaker Malby surprised many of his friends in the Republican surprised many of his friends in the Republication party last winter by his seeming belief that he should follow a policy suggested to him in respect to New-York's affairs by Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Platt was not the Mayor of New-York, held no official position, could not be held responsible for its government, and therefore voters were surprised to see the deference paid to his views by

A QUESTION FOR MR. MALBY.

In view of Speaker' Malby's course he cannot deem it any impertinence if the members of the Committee of Seventy ask him this question: "When the Removal bill comes up in the Assembly, would you use your influence against it if bly, would you use your influence against it if Mr. Platt should seek to protect Tammany by defeating the bill, or would you exert all your power to pass it, believing its adoption was desired by a majority of the voters of New-York City?" The attitude of Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Hamilton Fish, of James M. E. O'Grady, and of Alfred R. Conkling might well be asked upon this important bill also. They can afford to give a piedge that they will sustain this bill, which is so greatly desired by the voters of New-York City, and which will bring such honor to the Republican party if it becomes a law.

ublican party if it becomes a law. All of the candidates for the Speakership of the All of the candidates for the Speakership of the Assembly are experienced members of that body. Mr. Malby, who is a lawyer with a good practice at Ogdensburg, first came to Albany in 1891. He was ill the first year he was here, and therefore was little noticed. In 1892, however, he returned in good health, and began to come to the front. In 1893 he was the Republican leader, and in 1894 he was the Speaker. He thus has had a comparatively short but prominent public career.

Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Oswego, more of a veteran and a warier man than Mr. Malby. Mr. Ainsworth was elected in 1885 and entered the Assembly of 1886. He was a ready

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speaker and swiftly became one of the leading debaters. Finally in 1889 he became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and thus one of the Republican leaders. He remained away from Albany until 1893, when he returned, and was Mr. Malby's lieutenant in fighting the Democrats in 1893. The present year Mr. Almsworth, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was the Republican leader. It is largely to his credit and that of Senator Mullin, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that the State tax rate was kept so low. the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that the State tax rate was kept so low.

MR. FISH'S SERVICE. Hamilton Fish has had a long legislative and political career. He was his father's secretary when the latter was Secretary of State of the United States. It was way back in 1874 that he became a member of the Assembly from Putnam Mr. Fish was again a member of the conspictious position in the Assembly, except that of Speaker; he has been chairman of the Committee on Cities, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and has held other leading committee to cities.

ommittee positions.

James M. E. O'Grady is a lawyer of Rochester.

mained in the Assembly he would have reached a commanding position.

Albert A. Wray, of Brooklyn, represents the largest Republican Assembly district in Brooklyn. He is a lawyer by profession and a good debater. He had a leading position in the Assembly of 1894, and will certainly be one of the four or five Republican leaders in the Assembly of 1895. of 1895.

as before said, the chief interest the Rebut, as one to the State have in these candi-publican voters of the State have in these candi-dates is not in their past careers but in what they will do when the Mayor's Removal bill and like reformatory measures come before the As-

A NEW UPTOWN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A number of Republicans of the Thirty-sayenth Election District of the XXVIIth Assembly District met at No. 2.287 Seventh-ave. Saturday night to form a permanent Republican club. William Sheeley was made temporary chairman, and J. F. Lane was secretary. An organizing committee composed of E. J. Seymour, W. K. Norra and William Sheeley was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the club. The new club starts with fifty-two members. The meeting adjourned until next Saturday.

A DARK HORSE MAY GET THE BLUE RIBBON The several candidates for the Speakership of To secure it the successful man must have a majority of the Republican Assembly cancus, calculated now at fifty-three votes. In popular estimation George R. Malby, of St. Lawrence, Hamilton Fish, of Putnam, and Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Oswego, are looked upon as the leading candidates but the impression continues to grow among the who are supposed to possess inside sources of in formation that a dark horse may yet succeed in taking the blue ribbon. It was remarked last evening that the supposed in the supposed to possess the succeed in the supposed to possess the supposed to To secure it the successful man must have a ma-

aking the blue ribbon.

It was remarked last evening that none of the andidates had five votes pielized from Assembly men below the Bronx. This was heard by a well-known Republican, who is in a position to learn onesiderable about the actual strength of the various candidates, and who replied; "I will venture he prediction that not one of the candidates in the right of the prediction that had not one of the candidates in the right product of the pieliges of twenty-five nembers of the Assembly either above or below.

the Bronz.

The opinion among the politicians who gather nightly at the lifth Avenue Hotel is that the woods are full of unpledged Republican Assembly, men, and that it is still anybedy's fight.

FRANK J. FERRALL WAS NOT A CANDIDATE One of the four candidates threatened with pros-ecution for failure to send to the County Clerk a statement of his expenses during the campaign is Frank J. Ferrall, the colored orator, who was nominated for the Assembly in the Nith District by the Anti-Machine Republicans, but who withdrew from the field before the election. He spent noth-ing in the canvass and did not consider himself as a candidate within the meaning of the statute. But at the County Clerk's office it is held that his de-lination was not filed in time, and therefore he must be reported to the District-Attorney for in-dictment and trial. nominated for the Assembly in the Xith District

WIDE AWAKE REPUBLICAN CLUB ANNI VERSARY.

Wide Awake Republican Club of the Xth Assen bly District celebrated its third anniversary at its headquarters, No. 232 East Tenth-st. Saturday even ing. The front of the building was illuminated with colored lanterns and the rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and festooned building. Among the many guests were delegations from the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, Progress Republican Club, Rutherford Republican Club, Manhattan Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Germania Lodge F and A. M. and Court Sherwood of the Ancient Order of Foresters. The order of exercises included vocal and instrumental music, reditations, etc., by both professional and amateur performers, and substantial fluid and solid refreshments. The large number of guests was received and made comfortable by an entertainment committee consisting of William Neubert, Robert Wolfertz and E. Briggerman, assisted by the president, H. L. Schrader; corresponding secretary, Leo Singer, flaancial secretary, John Kirscher; trensurer, George Feitman, and sergeant-at-arms, A. Hagenbuchle. ing. The front of the building was illuminated with

The members of the Campaign Committee of the

German-American Reform Union called yesterday on Oswald Ottendorfer at his house, No. 159 West on Oswald Ottendorfer at his house, No. 189 West Flifty-ninth-st., and presented to him, in the name of the Reform Union, resolutions in which they ex-pressed their heartfelt thanks to the standard-bearer of the German-Americans for his efforts toward gaining the victory over Tammany Hall at

toward gaining the victory over Tammany Hall at the last election.

F. O. Dettmann made the presentation speech. In his answer Mr. Ottendorfer said that he had always taken a great interest in the movement for non-partisan municipal elections, and that he feit happy that finally a victory on that basis had been obtained. He advised the committee to stick to the ideas for which they fought during the last election, and recommended for their adoption the platform of the Committee of Seventy.

A LIVELY MEETING OF BARBERS.

The Metropolitan Barbers' Association was formed into a permanent organization yesterday at a meeting in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-Sakhal, hear finite-ave. The meeting lacked harmony and practically ended in a row. Adolph Fallowitz, the chairman, opened the meeting with a statement to the effect that the barbers of New-York City wanted to have the barber-shops cosed at 1 o'clock on Sunday after-noon. The subject provoked a hot discussion and nothing was decided.

DISCIPLINE AT LA VERNA.

From The Magazine of Art.

We sat down trying to take in the situation. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, and here were we, the only attendants in this church, save the monks who were chanting the service. In a few minutes, however, we discovered that we were not alone. Peering through the gloom-to which our eys were becoming accustomed—we could just detect the figures of monks moving from station, or station, ghostly figures prostrating themselves, with the utmost abandonment of religious fervor, in front of each picture, but gliding with such silence that there was not a sound from their sandalled feet. For well-nigh an hour it went on, when there emerged from the doors on either side of the altar about a dozen monks, most of whom passed down the nave, the rest remaining about the altar. One of these proceeded to extinguish the feeble little oil lamps, and at the same time the light of the lantern behind the altar disappeared, and I can truly say that never—save only on the single occasion when I descended a coal mine—was I ever in darkness so profound. In a few moments we began to hear sounds of a most extraordinary nature, which curdied the blood and excited one almost beyond endurance. The chant of the monks had ceased, and out of the utter silence and darkness there came a sound as of the clashing and beating of chains I clutched the arm of our conductor, who had remained all the time on his knees. "What is it?" I whispered; "what does it mean?" He answered quietly. "It is the discipline, signore." And a further question clicited the explanation that these men were going through the ordeal of castigating themselves with chains. There, on the top of that mountain, in the dead, still night, while all the world slept, these men were carrying on the old mediaeval tradition—cruelly chastising their bodies for the good of their souls. How long this lasted I cannot tell-five minutes, ten minutes, a quarter of an hour! It seemed an age that would never end; but when it ended the lamplight shot up ag From The Magazine of Art.

FLOWER AND FELLOWS.

Used by the best families, WHY THE GOVERNOR WILL NOT INTER-FERE WITH THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

HE DENOUNCES NEWSPAPER CRITICISM, DEFENDS

SCOLDS THE COMMITTEE OF · SEVENTY, AND SAYS A GOOD WORD FOR

Albany, Nov. 18.-Governor Flower was asked to day if he had anything further to say in regard to his refusal, except upon certain conditions, to comply with the request of the Committee of Sevof New-York City, to require the Attorney-General to supersede District-Attorney Fellow the management of certain classes of criminal ac-

HIMSELF.

tions in that city-"It hardly seems worth while," he replied, "to state reasons so long as the press of New-York wilfully misstate or misrepresent them, or attribute some bad motive to the expression of them. It is an unfortunate thing that if a public officer, deers of discharging his duty conscientiously, happens to differ from a partion of the newspaper James M. E. O'Grady is a lawyer of Rochester, He represents what is known as the "city district" of Monroe County, which is the chief part of the city of Rochester. He has been a quiet member in 1893 and 1884, but with considerable influence. His election would be objected to by many of the older Assemblymen, since they remember the strenuous manner in which he pushed the scheme to build a storage reservoir at Mt. Morris, and thus to involve the State in a needless expenditure of over \$3,000,000.

Alfred R. Conkling, who is a nephew of Roscoe Conkling, was a member of the Assembly in 1892, representing a New-York district. Mr. Conkling was then known as a man of great industry and of good judgment. If he had remained in the Assembly he would have reached a commanding position. press as to the method of accomplishing a par-

rk bace at heart namely, to effect a substantial where it is needed. Good men and good newspapers may differ as to the method of bringing abo

WHY THE GOVERNOR SIGNED THE BILL. "Now as to this question of requiring the Attorbuty of the District-Attorney to do. The power which I have in the premises was conferred by apter 68 of the laws of this year. In allowing the bill to become a law I affixed to my approval the t of reasons:

of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany,

more competent and faithful men put in their places. Fut only unusual circumstances or conditions would justify a departure from this simple and legical course, and a resort to the sweeping provisions of this amended statute.

THE RICHMOND AND TOTAL P. FLOWER.

THE RICHMOND AND RENSSELAER CASES. have been made to me for the exercise of the nuthority which it confers, on the ground of an nunsual emergency. The first came from Richmond County. The committee of citizens from that county asked me to require the Attorney-General to take charge of the prosecution of certain elec-tion offenders there, on the ground that the local District-Attorney was unfit, and that, with him as prosecutor, justice would not be meted out. I told them if the District-Attorney was unfit or nex-lectful it was their duty to prefer charges against

them if the District-Attorney was unfit or new lectful it was their dury to prefer charges against him. This they did not at first desire to do, but finally showed a disposition to prefer charges if I would agree to give them the appointment of a District-Attorney in case of removal. It is needless to say that this proposal cided further discussion between myself and the committee. I should add that the District-Attorney himself, added by able coursel associated with him in the trial, secured the indictment and conviction of all the accused offenders against whom there was any considerable evidence.

"The next amplication came from Reasselaer County. I refused to require the Attorney-General to take charge of the prosecution of 'Bat Shea and the other election officers unless the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Fagan, into whose hands the District-Attorney shad confided the prosecutions, and against whose character and ability not a word was said, should have concurrent action with the deputier whom the Attorney-General hould name. This suggestion was not satisfactory to the Committee of One Hundred. Theroupon Assistant District-Attorney Fagan assumed charge of the prosecution and, with the aid of the Hon. George Reines, whem he had the right to employ under the statute, secured a prompt conviction. I was afterward assured by Justice Williams who presided at the trial, that had the urnatural process of calling the Attorney-General into the case been followed, there would have been no conviction, in his opinion. During my discussions with the Original Conference of the Hundred, of Troy, I suggested that if the District-Attorney was an unit man he ought to be removed, and they ought to prefer charges against him. Subsequently this was begun the complainant asked my permission to withdraw the charges. I refused permission to withdraw the charges. I refused permission to withdraw the charges. I refused permission in a few days.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL FELLOWS "The third application comes now from New-York City. It is unaccompanied by any reason except a verbal statement by a committee of a lack of confidence in the District Attorney's disposition to discharge his duty impartially and thoroughly; an additional statement from the same committee that the work of the District-Attorney's office is behindhand, and therefore he could not give prompt attention to these particular cases; and a sweeping declaration from the public press that the present District-Attorney is totally incom-petent and unit, and deserves to be supplanted or

my decision thereon need not consume but it less weeks.

"This is the manly, honest course for the District-Attorney's critics and opponents to pursue. Mr. Fellows was elected by the people to be their District-Attorney. If he is unfit for the duties of office he should be removed. But the responsibility for the administration of the office is upon him. It is not fair to him, or to any other public officer, to deprive him of his constitutional functions except for clearly defined cause. Such a cause would in most cases justify removal. If the principal alleged cause in this case can be substan-

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thated, it certainly would justify removal. I do not believe there is a self-respecting lawyer in the Committee of Seventy, or in the entire city of New-York, who, in calm moments and apart from any consideration of personal or political interest, would justify the exercise of the authority conferred apon me by the new statute, when the rational and constitutional method of relief is clearly in such a way as I have suggested; namely, by the presentation of charges of unitness.

"I am the first Governor who has had so arbitrary a power as is conferred by this statute under which the Committee of Seventy has made its application for aid from the Attorney-General. As I said when I approved the law, so great a power might easily be abused, and I determined that I would set to precedent for such abuse. In each case where application has been made since the law went into effect. I have refused to exercise the authority—not considering that the circumstances justified if—and in cach case my position has been austained by the subsequent t the circumstances justified it and in each case position has been sustained by the subsequent

A DIRECT, PICTURE OF POSSIBILITIES. Talk about home rule and local self-government Why, a weak Governor or an unscrupulous politician in the Executive chair could, in the name of reform and for his own base purposes, usurp the funcountles in the State. The local constitutional machinery of justice would be transferred to a central authority at Albany. The people tried that once, when local District-Attorneys were appointed by the Attorney-General; but, with the evolution of self s the administration of criminal justice, and that n has worked satisfactorily to the people ever can has worked satisfactoriny to the people ever-times. It would be damagrous to change it, either irectly or indirectly. It is natural that reformers, nitent on one object, should sometimes bring them-elves to believe that their end justifies any means, ut public officers, sworm to upnoid the Constitution and laws, must not be swerved from their convic-ions of public duty by clamer, and hard as it some-imes is to stand by principles of right, such firmness in the end is more valuable to the public welfare han a weak surrender to temporary makeshifts or vendance.

TRYING TO FORCE FELLOWS TO RESIGN PRIGHTENED TAMMANY BASCALS WANT HIM TO GET OUT SO THAT GOVERNOR FLOWER MAY APPOINT A WIGWAM MAN WHO

WHAL STILL PROTECT THEM. Not a little uneasiness has been manifested in Tammany Hall circles over District-Attorney John R. Fellows's apparent determination to brave the inces of removal by a Republican Governor, and ernor Flower's term, so as to allow the latter the operantly of appointing a Tummany Hall suc

he does not send his resignation to Governor Flower," said a Democratic lawyer yesterday, who has exaculted some of the changes which will be relied upon when the Committee of Seventy cavees Fellows to be cited to appear before Governos Morton. "He can be removed for togical of drily alone, to say nothing of the multitude of accusations of a worse character which are being got ready against him."

It was said yesterday that the efforts to get Fellows to resign before the end of the current month will be redoubled this week. The near prospect of an able, upright and determined prosecutor as District-Attorney of New York County pressing the scores and huntrells of piscon-boted indictinents against Tanamany criminals, high and low, has had a startling effect among Wigwam mentand they are ready to use any means which promise getting Fellows out in time to have him succeeded by a thick-and-thin Tanamany man.

WHAT EUFPALO WANTS.

ONDERSOMAN PLECT ROWLAND B. MAHANY TALKS ON POLITICS.

Rowland B. Mahany, Congression a Tribonomy of the next House, tailed on politics to a Tribonomy of the next House, tailed on politics to a Tribonomy of the next House, tailed on politics to a Tribonomy of the next House, tailed on politics to a Tribonomy of the next House, tailed on politics to a Tribonomy of the next House, tailed on politics to the form of the impending wheels. Mr. Mahany overturned a Democratic majority of the next his proportion of different promised with a reduction of greatest lines.

One of the most noticeable features has been a different promised with a reduction of greatest lines. was elected by a paramy of the form of homers modestly. He said that two things he and his colleanue, Judge Charles, would make it their first business to obtain for Ruffalo were an extension of the breakwater and an appropriation for the new postoffice.

"Buffalo" said Mr. Mahany, "is a commercial gafeway for Eastern and Western radiway these and of lake traffic. By the time the next census is taken we shall have close to faces in inabitants. Eric County Republicans are harmonious. There have been some factional differences in the past, but they have passed away. The bennecrats, on the contrary, are not only widely sparated along factional lines, but there are butter personal animalities as well. Force will probably be an alternate made to reorganize the Democratic party in Eric County under the leadership of Herbert T. Rissell, a cousin of Postmaster General Ressell, but no leader tientified with either the Hill-Sheeban or Chycanol-Bissell faction can ever command the united support of the Eric Democracy. A new leader, whose skirts are free from the blood of factional fights, will need to come to the front before there will be any effectiveness in the Eric

APPEALING TO GORMAN FOR AID. THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN MARYLAND THOR-

Maryland, Governor Brown and I. Freeman Rasin, the boss of the City Democracy, have appealed to Senator Gorman to resume active management of the party and to try to save it from further defeat. They attempted to get along without the Senator in the last campaign, "The Baltimore Sun," the leading organ of the party, kept up a continuous attack me Gorman, and he are a district in the Sart tack upon Gorman, and in every district in the State there were bitter fights between the Gorman and the Cleveland mens The result was that Mr. Gor-man declined to take any part in the campaign. Now he smiles at the discomfiture of his would-be-rivals for the party leadership. Mr. Gorman could rivals for the party leadership. Air. Gorman countries the prevented the nomination of John K. Cowen for Congress, but he knew that the Democratic party was going to be beaten throughout the country on the tariff issue. He thought that probably Cowen would go down in the Free Trade crash with Wilson and the rest of them, but it so happened that Cowen was one of the lew saved out of the wreck. But Mr. Gorman is satisfied. Mr. Cowen was elected by a greatly reduced majority, and by methods which have caused the Republican canditional to the same of the same o date to make a contest. This removes him from the leadership of the so-called Independent Reform Democracy and puts him on the level of the ma-chine politician. Thus, by letting Mr. Cowen go to Congress (if he gets his seat), Mr. Gorman has re-

tired his most formilable political rival.

It was to discuss on neutral ground the differnces between the leaders that they came together City. Congressman Rusk joined Messrs. Gorman, Brown and Rusin there. A friend of both the Sen-

Brown and Rasin there. A friend of both the Senator and the Governor says of the meeting:

It was arranged to bring the Governor, the Senator and Rasin together to consider the simuation. The leaders are confronted by election returns which show a Republican plurality in the State, and that on the eve of a campaign in which a full State ticket is to be voted for and a Legislature chosen which will be called on to elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Gibson. If possible they wanted to "get together" in such a way that there need be no contest at the primaries next year, and that the nominations may all be made with as little friction as possible.

Another thing they considered was the further distribution of patronage in the Custom House. Racin was complaining because his people were getting nothing, and the Governor backed him in his demands for a larger share of spoils for the city. The counties are getting about everything, and the city politicians are making loud complaints as to the way they are treated. The Governor and Senator Gorman had not seen each other since last spring, and the relations between them had become so much strained as to cause alarm among their mutual friends. Hence this meeting was arranged to bring them together, and, if possible, to enable them to reconcile their differences.

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED

DEMOCRATS WHO COME TO WASHINGTON NOW ARE SAD AND DEJECTED.

THERE IS NONE OF THE NOISE AND JUBILATION PHILOSOPHICAL WILSON, THE MOURN-

FUL BYNUM AND THE SUB-DUED SPRINGER.

"BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 18.-At this time two years ago Democrats were coming to Washington in swarms, making a good deal of noise, and most of them wearing "Cleveland roosters." They were a jubilant party; a party flushed with victory and dazzled with visions of future conquests. "Where is that party now?" "Where are those roosters now?" are questions which might well suggest themselves to the genial author of "Hans Breitman." The roosters have vanisted, and in place of the noisy vanisted and in place of the noisy vanisted and defiant party prancing into the National Capital with blare of trumpets, waving of banners and songs of triumph, a few scared and dejected fugitives may be discovered stealing through unfrequented streets at early dawn or under cover of night and seeking places in which to hide and nurse their wounds. like the boy who had been spanked by his mother, have nothing to say about the causes which led to their punishment and the overthrow of their party, they had fondly belived to be so se intrenched in power; fewer still are willing to at tempt to describe the emotions and sensations they have feit in the last week. It is only fair and hu-mane to conclude that as yet they feel unequal to the task. Even the philosophical chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, while he is willing to admit that he was "surprised and astonished," is dumb as to the causes of his discomfiture, except, as he said in Washington and repeated in Boston last night. "the kick came from the heels of the American people, and there was very little brains in it"-a phrase which might be called "smart, if neither true nor complimentary.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, one of Professor Wilson's

associates on the Ways and Means Committee, who will retire with him to private life, is not a philosopher. Hynum feels badly, and does not hesitate to say so. He has missed his chance of being "decorated" in the LIVth Congress, as he was in the List, with the formal censure of the House of Representatives on account of the use of language which was gressly indecent in a parliamentary sense if in no other, and he not only deeply regrets but bitterly resents it. In fact, so bitter is his resentment that he ascribes his defeat to his refusal to accept bribes from Democratic office-hunters—a fact he forgot to make public until after the election returns were in.

Mr. Heard, of Missouri, whose plurality of 4,000 n 1892 was transformed into a Republican plurality of several hundred last week, is content with usying in the mildest of tones that the Democrats in district decided not to vote this year, and that e doesn't care much, because he expected to retire he doesn't care much, because he expected to retire at the end of his next term, and, besides, he owns a farm which will yield him a comfortable support. Mr. Baidwin, of Minnessta, one of the most blatant free traders in the present House, says he was "surprised," and he ascribes his defeat to the fact that "the iron miners, to per cent of whom are Catholics," voted against him and for a Republican who, he asserts is a member of the American Protective Association. If that statement be true, Mr. Baidwin misrepresents the voters of the Dulath district even more thoroughly and completely than his associates in Congress had supposed. It goes without saying that he not only keenly feels, but deeply resents, the action of his unappreciative constituents.

GOOD FOR THE FOREIGNERS. SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE NEW

TARIFF LAW. MANUFACTS BERS ABROAD ARE EVIDENTLY MAK-

ING PREPARATIONS TO CAPTURE THE

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 18 - Advance sheets of the conular reports for a portion of the current month indication of the results which are to be nused by the new Tariff law. Consul Meeker, of

first, the trade managed to revive." How this was a compached the consul explains by saying that "new grades of goods, new goods and new materials were introduced, expenses were reduced and economy practised." The agitation of the Tariff older than his published pictures, yet still sufficiently older than his published pictures, yet still sufficiently and consequent uncertainty, however, proved a young for a man who comes proclaiming that "the warse blow to the inadford manufacturers than the Solid South has been broken forever," and is himtariff of 1830, and "many old exporters said openly self partly an instrument in the fracture Mr. they would prefer the McKinley law and less busi-



BUDS, Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or wo-manhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy implies—a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nervine at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict women at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she looks

"Prescription" is the picture of health, she looks well and she feels well.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displace-

ments common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dizziness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dis-pelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

"WOMAN'S ILLS."

MRS. W. R. BATES, of Diliteorth, Trumbull Co., O., writes:
"A few years ago I took Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

Rugs and Carpets. The largest collections of coloring and sizes in both Modern and An. tique to be found in this country. Van Gaasbeek & Arkell,

Oriental

Solid Silver Spoons and Forks.

935 Broadway, Cor. 22d St.

Our designs for this Season are verattractive. The one we have named "La Reine" exhibits in a marked degree the re-

finement for which our work is noted. Reed & Barton,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Skin Daeases, Facial Blemishos, Bosula, to clans. Consultation of the clans of the

that have ever been made here, though the firm has been buying in the Bradford market for nearly fifty years. The first shipments of goods after the passage of the new Tariff bill, and understood to come wholly under its provisions, were for the week beginning August 15 and ending August 25. For this week invoices to the number of 100 were declared against eighty the previous week, and so few as fifty in some previous weeks. This was the largest number in any week for a year previously. The total value of these declared exports for the week was \$18,000 compared with \$18,000 the previous week. The value of free wood declared during this week was \$25,000 compared with \$200 the previous week. In a few months prior to this time, however, there had been shipped a considerable quantity of wool, as well as manufactured goods, to go into bond and await the operation of the new Tariff.

It also appears from Consul Meeker's report It also appears from Consul Mecker's report

that "the far-sighted Bradford exporters regard this as the first break-the entering wedge," and that any change in the Tariff of the United States hereafter will be a change downward." In his annual report dated October II, 1894, Con-

sul Bedle, of Sheffield, England, says Notwithstanding the fact that the new act only came into effect on August 28, improvement in the cuttery trade unfriedlately set in and the exports of this line of goods during the quarter just ended were the largest since September 3, 189. There is already increased business confidence, and there is good reason to expect improved trade with the United States.

In a report dated October 1, 1894, Consul Thomas, of Marseilles, France, shows that the exports from that port to the United States for the month of September, the first full month under the new tariff, amounted to \$343,856, as against \$71,269 for

tariff, amounted to \$30,856, as against \$71,29 for September, 1893, and remarks:

The business of the month just closed is the largest as to exports in the history of the consultate, being \$15,258 in excess of September, 1894, the next month as to aggregate value of exports, and \$256,77 in excess of the average of the preceding twelve months. It should be stated that this increase is not confined to articles placed upon the free list; the proportion is approximately the same as to all merchandise leaving this district.

HOWARD IS FOR PROTECTION.

THE YOUNG POPULIST CONGRESSMAN-ELECT SPEAKS HERE.

from Alabama, and the first candidate in twenty years to beat the organized Democracy in that State, is being lionized by his fellow-Populists of this city. Last night he spoke with great success at the People's Party headquarters. No. De East Tenth-st. Crawds of the faithful filled the whilen trawing-rooms, and were reflected in the tarnished

as he had seen it. He had some words of fine as he had seen it. He had some with set as as he had seen it. He had some with set as as he had seen it. He had some with set as as he had seen it. He had some with saturation of the patriotism for it, but he declares he is heartly gain that it is no longer under Democratic subjugation. "So long," he said, "as any section of this country this keep it running full time until the first of remains solid on sectional lines or sectional feeling, just so long is it a menage to the country as

remains solid on sectional lines or sectional feeling, just so long is it a menace to the country as a whole. No longer in the South shall we vote for that which is burled and mouldering. The issues are mow the Issues of Jusiness.

He predicts that there will be forty Populist in the next Congress, "News of Democratic and Republican returns," he said, "comes like the igating fash it comes over the Western Union wires. News from the Populist returns comes by slow reight, and we are just beginning to learn what they are."

If all the Populists agree with Mr. Howard, they will believe in Protection: "What good is it," he asked, "for a suit of clothes to be cheap if a man has not the money to buy it with? Men are voting now for themselves, for their wives and for their children, not for politicians and ringsters. When a man is selling his cotton for 5 cents a pound and his wheat for 50 cents a bushel, he is not going to stand on sentiment very long."

The new Congressman from Alabama was once a Democrat, but his conversion is complete. "The Wilson bill is a beauty!" he said, "But if it doesn't bring prosperity it never will come so far as the Democratic party is concerned. I'd rather have the tariff higher and have money to buy things will than have no money. I'd rather see the mills runnings and the spindles turning than see 4,0000 people in poverty and misery."

The great question, according to Mr. Howard, it satisfactorily for everybody. "Neither list and the savery problem. The great Republican party was born to do that. In 1893 the great People and statisfactorily for everybody." Neither consulting parties," he said, "was able to save the mills runnings and the spindles turning than see 4,0000 party was born to do that. In 1893 the great People and statisfactorily for everybody." Neither Congress," were sold last night by various interested auditors. In the middle of his discourse on money a collection was taken up, appropriately enough, and realized \$8.82 for the expenses of the rooms. Other speakers followed

ITALY ECONOMIZING.

From The London Globe.

A very curious instance of the determination of the Italian Government to economize at every possible point comes from Rome to-day. It is stated that it has been decided to abolish all metal ornaments upon military uniforms, and it is calculted that the saving effected will amount to something like 1,000,000 lire per annum. There is, however, another economy which we venture to suggest to the Italians, and that is the abolition of parliamentary salaries. Of all the countries where it has been test tried the system of paid members has been least successful in Italy, and its abolition would be both wiser and more profitable than the spoiling of good uniforms.

The pieasant flavor, gentie action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father-or mother be costive or billous, the most results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle or hand.